

## ASSEMBLY STANDS FOR PROHIBITION

Supports Alabama Presbytery Against Complainant Minister.

## HIS ACTIONS ARE CONDEMNED

Presbyterians Declare Liquor Traffic Moral Rather Than Political Question—New Expression on Infant Salvation Sent Down for Approval.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Lewisburg, Va., May 25.—Standing by the Presbytery of North Alabama in its declaration for the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, sending down to the presbyteries for approval a new expression on infant salvation, and in transacting a large amount of other business, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to-day made great headway. The rapid progress practically assures adjournment to-morrow.

Only by the shrewd management did the assembly escape what would probably have been a bitter debate over the complaint of the Rev. W. I. Sinnott against the Presbytery of North Alabama for approving a prohibition amendment to issue in a political campaign. The commission recorded that the presbytery acted on the belief that it was placed in prejudicial light by the press of the state announcing that Mr. Sinnott, its stated clerk, was opposed to prohibition.

"Your commission in voting not to sustain," said the majority report, "did not mean to condemn the presbytery, but to condemn the action of the presbytery in voting not to sustain."

"On the other hand," the majority report concluded, "the commission condemned the action, language and spirit of the complainant as highly unbecoming a minister of the gospel."

The minority, signed by seven, held that the presbytery should have contented merely with disavowing Mr. Sinnott's views. The majority report was approved.

There was a feeling of intense interest in the assembly when the report of the judicial committee was presented. It seems that Mr. Sinnott had written a number of articles for newspapers and made several speeches in which, in very strong terms, he denounced the principles of prohibition. His language and manner, it is claimed, were unbecoming to a minister of the gospel.

Great indignation was raised by his course. When his presbytery met, it took strong action condemning what he had done and disclaiming any responsibility for his utterances, and, going still further, the presbytery inserted the constitutional amendment that was then before the people, and urged all of the members of its church to vote for it.

It was against the latter part of this action especially that Mr. Sinnott complained, upon the ground that it was against the principles of the Presbyterian Church or any of its courts to pass judgment upon any civil or political question. The presbytery reported its position, and claimed that the prohibition amendment was a moral issue and was outside of politics.

To Higher Court.  
Mr. Sinnott took his complaint to the synod. This body referred it to the General Assembly for action, saying that it was better to have it tried by the higher court. In view of the intense feeling that had been awakened in the State on the subject, in such a case as this, the matter may be tried by the whole assembly sitting as the court of judgment, or it may be referred to judicial commission composed of twenty-seven members of the body, into which shall try it and whose verdict shall be final.

This commission heard evidence and argument from both sides, including the reading of Mr. Sinnott's newspaper articles. It is said that some of these were of such a character that some of the members of the commission even protested against their being read.

The point complained of and to be decided upon by the commission was as to whether the presbytery had acted contrary to the law of the church in the action it had taken. The commission found in favor of the presbytery, for it found that the presbytery had acted in accordance with the law of the church.

Confession Amended.  
Another matter that awakened a good deal of interest was the report on what is called the "elect infant" clause in the Confession of Faith. The following amendment to the confession was adopted and sent down to the presbyteries for their approval, to be

(Continued on Third Page.)

## SHOTS GO WILD

Naval Ram Being Badly Shattered by Bullets.

Washington, May 25.—As soon as a diver has plugged up a hole below the line from a misdirected shot, the naval ordnance experts will resume their experimental shooting at long range at the rain Kathadin, which lies in the Potomac, below Indian Head, Md. The trials have been going on for more than a week, but the gunners were somewhat handicapped by using an old eight-inch gun built up of two 10-year-olds. The barrel was badly corroded and accurate shooting at long range was impossible. That was the case that the gunners fired at a range of about four miles, instead of striking the heavy steel target that they had aimed at. The shot, however, reaching the Kathadin and made a hole in the unprotected underbody.

To guard against just such an accident, the vessel had been placed in very shallow water, so that before she had sunk enough to submerge her under deck, she was raising easily on the mud bottom. Two tugs are now pumping her out, and she will be fully afloat again in half an hour or two. There is a neat round hole in the bottom of the Kathadin, the result of another misdirected shot, but as the armor protection there is only about three inches in thickness no importance attaches to that result.

## MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING

Woman and Married Man Are Found Dead.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.—Miss Mary Klump, aged thirty-eight years, a clerk in the kitchen of the Hotel Wittenberg here, who is said to have wealthy relatives in Washington, D. C., and John McGovern, a married man who was formerly employed as a pantry man at the hotel, were found dead in a rooming house late this afternoon in a furnished room, where they had gone last night. The woman had two bullet wounds in her chest and the man had three in his chest. The police are now investigating the case.

They were lying face to face on the bed with an empty revolver between them, who shot the woman in the head and the man in the chest. The police are now investigating the case.

McGovern lived with his wife here. He came here from Buffalo about three months ago, and that he originally came from Boston.

The woman bore a good reputation.

## HOTEL CHAMPLAIN BURNS

Fire of Unknown Origin Destroys Building.

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, one of the largest hotels in the State, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early to-day, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The hotel was owned by the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company. No lives were lost as the hotel had not yet been opened for the season. The fire broke out shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, and soon destroyed the immense hotel and annex.

The hotel was a large building, and there were about sixty employees in the building when the fire broke out. It started in the central part of the main structure on one of the upper floors, and spread quickly to the other occupants of the building were aroused and succeeded in getting safely out of the burning structure, some of them scrambling down over the broad verandas.

## HOLOCAUST IN JAPAN

One Hundred Lives Lost and 8,000 Injured.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—Details of a disastrous fire at Aomori, North Japan, in which 100 persons were burned and 8,000 injured, were received here today. The fire broke out in a small house, and spread quickly to the other buildings in the neighborhood.

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## SLIDE PROVING SERIOUS

Engineers Are Facing Grave Situation in Culebra Cut.

Washington, May 25.—The engineers on the Panama Canal are facing a serious situation in the handling of the Culebra slide. The slide consists of a large mass of earth and rock that has been moving into the Culebra Cut since the work of excavation was begun.

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## FLOODS ARE THREATENING

Extraordinary Heat Has Melted Snow in the Mountains.

Washington, May 25.—The extraordinary heat during the spring months has melted the snow on the mountains in the interior, causing a flood of lakes and rivers. The situation is critical, especially at the St. Lawrence, where the water is rising rapidly.

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## DESCENDANT OF ROYALTY

Ohio Woman, Poverty-Stricken, Descendant of Kings.

Zanesville, O., May 25.—In a little, lonely, poverty-stricken home in Zanesville, Ohio, lives Mrs. Kate D. W. Wines, who says that she is a descendant of the English royal family. She claims to be a descendant of King Edward VII, and her great-grandmother, she says, was brother and sister and claims to be a descendant of King Edward VII, and her great-grandmother, she says, was brother and sister and claims to be a descendant of King Edward VII.

## SURGEONS ELECT BOY PRESIDENT

Danville Man Honored by Southern Railway Staff.

## FINLEY TALKS ON SOUTH'S GROWTH

Dr. Wertenbaker Makes Strong Plea for Clean and Sanitary Stations—Veterinarians Not Eligible to Membership. Next Convention Goes to Mobile.

Optimistic as to the business outlook in the South, President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, yesterday demonstrated to the Association of Surgeons of that road in convention here the marvelous possibilities of commercial and industrial development in this section. Among other things, he pointed out the great opportunities for trade with the Latin-American countries that the South has, the desirability of diversification and intense cultivation on the farms, and the problem of how the South will in the future meet the world-demand for cotton.

Speaking of business conditions, President Finley declared: "Two years ago I spoke to you on 'The Proper Treatment of a Convalescent.' Speaking of the liability of the body politic to attacks of illness, I referred to the treatment of the patient had been given and to the sudden collapse of a period of depression that had followed. There were then indications of a healthy recovery, under the more conservative line of treatment that had been adopted. I am glad to be able to report that favorable symptoms have continued and that the patient is still progressing satisfactorily."

South's Great Boom.  
"In no section of the United States has the business recovery been more generally satisfactory than in the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi. This has been due, in large measure, to two things: the economic strength of our section and the progressive character of its people. The unexpected economic strength of the South lies in its wealth of natural resources and its capacity for the production of commodities that the people of other parts of the world must have. Ability to utilize and profit by this economic strength depends upon the enterprise and industry of our people and upon their ability to have their products carried to the markets of the world where they are in demand."

Commenting upon the railroad as a factor in upbuilding the country, he continued:

"The communities served by a railway are constantly seeking for better service, calling for the reduction of grades and the elimination of curves, for the laying of additional tracks, and for the provision of more and better equipment. The tendency of these same improvements is to reduce railway operating costs, and, consequently, to provide them as fast as is justified by the volume of traffic and the extent of its resources."

"It is to the direct interest of the railway to increase the volume of its traffic by promoting in every way the commercial upbuilding of the territory along its line."

Touching agricultural development, President Finley declared that the railroad of which he is the head realizes that "good country highways contribute materially to the welfare of the farmer and to the attractiveness of farm life."

## CHIEF KOHLER SUSPENDED

"Golden Rule" Officer Must Face Grave Charges.

Cleveland, O., May 25.—Chief of Police Joseph A. Kohler, who has been through the country as the "Golden Rule" chief, and lauded by President Roosevelt as the best Chief of Police in the country, was suspended to-day by Mayor Baehr, on charges of gross immorality, habitual drunkenness and disobedience of orders.

The suspension was made at the suggestion of Her Majesty, who, when she received Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, expressed the hope that she might see the former President's wife, Mrs. Roosevelt, who was in the city on a visit to her husband, and listened with great pleasure to the experience related.

## STAMP CONTRACT AWARDED

Work Goes to Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Despite Lower Bid.

Washington, May 25.—Postmaster General Hitchcock approved to-day a contract with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a period of four years, beginning on January 1, 1911, for the manufacture and printing of adhesive postage stamps and books of stamps. A private corporation submitted a bid for the production of the stamps that was \$17,000 lower than the bid of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but as the latter has in view the expenditure of \$25,000 on the manufacture of stamps, the contract was awarded to it.

## FLIGHT TO-DAY IMPROBABLE

Curtiss Not Quite Ready for Try at \$10,000 Prize.

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—Glenn H. Curtiss was strongly of the opinion to-night that he would not attempt to-morrow morning to earn the \$10,000 offered by the New York World for an airplane flight from Albany to New York.

It was after 8 o'clock when Curtiss arrived here to-night from New York and Poughkeepsie. His machine had been brought from Hammondport, and mechanics had been working on it all day, but Curtiss did not know what progress they had made, and he felt that, even if the machine was ready to start the next morning, he would not be able to start it in daylight before the time of the contest.

Further inspection to-day of the machine must travel only served to accentuate its existing difficulties. Curtiss must positively descend to replenish his gasoline. The extra weight he carries in air-tight pontoons makes it impossible for him to carry enough fuel enough for a through trip. A more venturesome jockey of the air might make a dash for it with no precautions against descent in the Hudson, but not Curtiss. And since he must land, it is important that he finds a spot to land on. Nothing of the sort has thus far been discovered.

"On my trip down the river on the boat yesterday," said Curtiss to-day, "I saw absolutely nothing that looked feasible."

Therefore he left New York to-day on an early morning train and stopped at Poughkeepsie to look further. Finally a meadow was found, about three miles south of Poughkeepsie, reasonably smooth, not too closely bordered by trees and accessible from the river. It is by no means an ideal landing ground, but it is the best that can be found, and Curtiss will make his life is allowed two stops, but hopes to make only one. He is not likely to make more, for there are no other stopping points.

## JURORS DECLARE SEYLER INNOCENT

They Free Man Accused of Murdering Jane Adams.

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—William Seyler, charged with the murder of Jane Adams on the Million-Dollar Pier at Atlantic City last February, was acquitted to-night. The jury was out a little more than five hours.

## CROWD'S CHEERS GREET VERDICT

Defendant Overjoyed When He Finds Himself Again Free. Shakes Jurors' Hands and Holds Impromptu Reception in Courtroom. Jury Out Five Hours.

May Landing, N. J., May 25.—William Seyler, charged with the murder of Jane Adams on the Million-Dollar Pier at Atlantic City last February, was acquitted to-night. The jury was out a little more than five hours.

The courtroom was crowded when the jury returned at 10 o'clock and rendered its verdict, hundreds of people from Atlantic City and other parts of the county having waited all evening for news from the juryroom.

When the verdict was announced there was a cheer from a portion of the crowd, which was quickly silenced by Judge Trenchard. Seyler fairly leaped at his counsel when he realized that he was again a free man. After greeting his counsel, he walked over to the jurymen and shook hands with each of them, at the same time warmly expressing his thanks. The crowd in the courtroom pressed forward, and the acquitted man held an impromptu reception.

Leave for Their Homes.  
After the verdict was given, Seyler, William's brother, who had been held as a witness, was formally discharged, and the two brothers immediately left the courthouse and took a train for Atlantic City.

William Seyler's wife returned to Atlantic City before the jury came in. Seyler said he was never in doubt that the jury would free him.

It was reported about the courtroom that the jury considered only the facts of the case, and not the character of the defendant.

The feature of the closing day of the trial was the testimony of the prisoner himself. His story was a complete denial of the charge of killing the girl.

The afternoon session of the court was taken up with the arguments of counsel and Judge Trenchard's charge. Edmund C. Gaskill, Seyler's counsel, argued the "third degree" methods of the police and made a plea for the acquittal of his client on the ground that no murder had been proved, and if there was murder done no evidence had been adduced to connect Seyler with the crime.

Prosecutor Goldenberg was on his feet at once, objecting to what he said was an attempt to influence the jury improperly.

The prosecutor urged a finding of guilty of murder in the first degree, asserting vehemently that the State had proved its case.

Court Reviews Case.  
Judge Trenchard, in his charge, reviewed the case from the moment that Jane and Alice Adams left their home in company with William Seyler and met William Seyler, who joined them and walked with them to the pier. He told them that after listening to the testimony of the physicians on both sides regarding the wound on Jane Adams' head, he had been inclined by a blow before or after death.

"The defendant is corroborated in his narrative by the testimony of his brother, Orvis. He is also corroborated by Walters, the folk singer of the hotel, who he applied for work," stated the court. Continuing, Judge Trenchard said that it remained for the jury to decide upon the credibility of the witnesses.

He informed the jurymen that a deliberate taking of life, no difference how short the time for deliberation, made it murder in the first degree. If he attacked the girl and if he caused her death, he said, it was murder in the first degree.

He told the jurymen that he could recall no evidence to show that the alleged crime was manslaughter. He warned the jury that a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt entitled him to freedom.

## LOST TO THE CHURCH

Seventy-Five Per Cent. of Boys Make No Profession of Faith.

Washington, May 25.—Seventy-five per cent. of the boys over thirteen years in the Protestant Sunday schools of the United States are lost to the church and never make professions of faith. Such a statement, spoken by Eugene C. Foster, of Detroit, in one of the workers' conferences to-day, which followed the General Sunday School Convention, astonished Sunday school workers from all parts of the earth.

That is the most astounding statement I have heard in this country," exclaimed an English delegate, who said he was a Sunday school worker in South Africa. "The Sunday school must be something radically wrong with the system which permits it. In England we do not lose more than 3 per cent."

"I have made that calculation after study, observation and experience," replied Mr. Foster. Practically all the delegates in the meeting agreed with him.

The workers' conferences will continue to-morrow. The meetings are General Hitchcock approved to-day a contract with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a period of four years, beginning on January 1, 1911, for the manufacture and printing of adhesive postage stamps and books of stamps.

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## REPUBLICANS CAUCUS

They Are Trying to Get Together on Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives on the subject of the postal savings bank bill began to-night in the chamber of the House. It was early apparent that no agreement could be reached at the first session and it was predicted that the caucus would extend over two or three nights. Practically all of the changes considered in the bill to-night related to phrasing. The caucus will be resumed at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

## WISE TOLD HIM POLLOCK WANTED WHOLE AMOUNT

Umlauf Brings Out New Feature in Quoting Councilman.

Levy Discredits Robertson's Testimony, President Peters Being Called in Effort to Impugn Newspaper Witness.

Judge Christian Disagrees With Pollard.

Direct, positive and emphatic contradictions in the evidence, with a distinct effort to impeach the testimony of one witness, took up much of the time of the Wise-Pollock investigating committee last night. J. Taylor Robertson, a reporter for an afternoon paper, the Virginian, testified to a conversation with Chief Health Officer Levy as to assurances having been given Councilman Pollock by his clerk, Mr. Coleman Cutchins, a former clerk in the Health Department, told of matches of a receipt given him by George E. Wise, holding the claim for the City Council, when he had understood the Chief Health Officer to tell Mr. Wise to go ahead and permit his clients to feed the waste. Mr. Cutchins admitted that he had overheard merely parts of a receipt given him by George E. Wise, holding the claim for the City Council, when he had understood the Chief Health Officer to tell Mr. Wise to go ahead and permit his clients to feed the waste. Mr. Cutchins admitted that he had overheard merely parts of a receipt given him by George E. Wise, holding the claim for the City Council, when he had understood the Chief Health Officer to tell Mr. Wise to go ahead and permit his clients to feed the waste.

Judge George L. Christian, on the stand, controverted the position taken by John Garland Pollard and other members of the committee, and the ordinance was necessary, the Council having certain police powers under the charter. As to the ethical question involved, he admitted that there might be difference of opinion, but said that for himself, he would not accept employment to appear before the various municipal boards.

For Legal Services.  
The evidence opened with J. A. Delrick still on the stand. He identified a receipt given him by George E. Wise, holding the claim for the City Council, for \$120, for \$500 for "legal services"; that it was given on the date it bears; that it was in full and that no other receipt was given, and that there had been no contribution to the fund from distilleries or others than distilleries.

Dairy Inspector T. J. Strauch, employed in the Health Department, testified that on the morning after Messrs. Saunders and Beattie appeared before the Board of Health Dr. Levy had come to Mr. Holdsworth and himself, and told him that the board had recommended that the ordinance be amended so as to permit the feeding of swill under certain conditions. The inspector asked Mr. Holdsworth what to do about the men who were feeding it, pending the amendment. Together they went into Dr. Levy's office and asked him and he told them to report any one caught feeding it. The inspector told of a visit a month later to the Taylor barn, where, from the condition of the manure, he judged that swill was being manured.

Taylor asserted that he had a right to feed it; that Mr. Beattie had told him that such permission had been given. The inspector said he didn't know of it, and took a sample of the manure, and when he fed it really was distillery waste.

Taylor protested that they were not his cows that were eating it—that he was keeping them for a neighbor who was rebuilding his barn. There was doubt whether the manure could be made out on account of the conditions in Taylor's barn his license was suspended for two days.

Examined Sample.  
The inspector took some feed from the manger in Mr. Taylor's place, which was examined by the Board of Health, and said he didn't think was swill—that it was a mixture of other ground feed. The witness was vigorously cross-examined as to report any one caught feeding it, but he had never used any extraordinary means of detection, such as lying about it at night.

Food Inspector Holdsworth corroborated his account of a conversation between Inspector Strauch, Dr. Levy and himself. Mr. Holdsworth understood that the dairymen were not to be hounded at night pending action on the ordinance.

Formerly, said Inspector R. H. Curtis was recalled, and testified that Dr. Levy did not give him any special instructions after the board recommended that the ordinance be amended—that he was instructed along with any other dairymen to report any one caught feeding it, but that he had never used any extraordinary means of detection, such as lying about it at night.

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## ALL ABOUT A HORSE

Dignified Ways and Means Committee Forced to Consider One.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The dignified Ways and Means Committee of the House, which deals only with the tariff and other important subjects, to-day had to take up and consider seriously the question of a horse which the Payne-Adams tariff had forced the committee to go into the question, although the merits of this much-discussed measure were in no way involved.

Two Texas citizens imported a blooded horse for show purposes and gave bond to return him to Mexico within a year, in order to avoid paying tariff on the animal. The horse, however, was unfortunately killed by the law, and the owners naturally were unable to return him to Mexico, leaving them liable under their bond for the tariff tax.

Representative Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill for the relief of the Ways and Means Committee, and day reported it favorably to the House. Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, however, did not miss the opportunity to say that he considered the Payne-Adams tariff law very much of a dead horse on the country.

## RESOLUTION ILL-ADVISED

Illinois G. A. R. Refuses to Take Action on Lee Statue.

Freepoint, Ill., May 25.—At an executive session of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. here to-day, a resolution of Colonel Jasper T. Darling, Columbia, Mo., was introduced, and was voted on. It was a resolution to take steps to remove the statue of General Robert E. Lee from the nation's Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C., and to place it in the custody of the State of Virginia, was laid on the table as ill advised.

The resolution declared that the statue would be "destructive and demoralizing to the further teaching of true patriotism and the condition of that pantheon, dedicated to the builders, and not to the destroyers, of this republic."

The commendations of the resolution committee that no action be taken at the present encampment relative to the Lee statue was concurred in by the encampment.

## NO MARKED CHANGE

Senator Daniel Continues in Same Condition as for Past Few Days.

Lynchburg, Va., May 25.—Dr. Waugh's bulletin to-night relative to Senator John W. Daniel is as follows: "There has been no marked change in the condition of the Senator since the day of the attack. He is in every way in as good condition as he has been in the past few days. He has been taking his meals and sleeping a good deal by day and by night. He has been taking his meals and sleeping a good deal by day and by night. He has been taking his meals and sleeping a good deal by day and by night."

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